

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

## SUITS!

Immense!  
Reductions!  
IN

## LINEN SUITS!

\$ 4.00	Suits Reduced to	\$ 2.50
\$ 6.00	" "	\$ 4.00
\$ 9.00	" "	\$ 6.00
\$10.00	" "	\$ 7.00
\$12.00	" "	\$ 8.00
\$15.00	" "	\$10.00
\$20.00	" "	\$12.00
\$25.00	" "	\$15.00

## 350 WHITE LAWN SUITS

At \$4 and upwards.

## 250 LINEN OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS

\$6 and upwards.

## 100 BATISTE OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS

Elegantly embroidered, \$15, marked down from \$25.

## 300 STUFF SUITS AT ACTUAL COST.

GRADUATING DRESSES.

In Swiss and Lawn, \$7 upwards.

## CHILDREN'S DRESSES,

INFANTS' DRESSES,

## CHILDREN'S COTTON AND MOSLIN SUITS,

From \$1.50 to \$8.

Such bargains are seldom offered, and no one should purchase before examining our prices.

## MANDEL

**BROTHERS.**

121 & 123 State-st.

GLOVES.

## KID GLOVES.

## Field, Leiter

& Co.

## STATE & WASHINGTON-ST.

HAVE REDUCED

## LADIES' GANTZ DE SUEDE,

2-Buttons, from \$1.25 to \$1.00.

3-Buttons, from \$1.50 to \$1.15.

4-Buttons, from \$1.75 to \$1.50.

## PLAIN GAUNTLETS

From \$2.50 to \$2.00.

## STITCHED GAUNTLETS

From \$1.50 to \$1.25.

Will also offer a fresh arrival of those superior and popular

Genuine 2-Button Kid Gloves,

at only \$1 per pair.

FINANCIAL.

## Loans on Real Estate.

We are prepared to make loans on good property in Chicago, and well-established suburbs, in sums to suit (above \$2,000), for a term of years, at current rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

90 LaSalle-st.

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity, immediately preferred.

MEAD & COE,

155 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN.

Cash in hand to loan on Chicago or Hyde Park Real Estate in amounts from \$1,000.

TURNER & BOLD,

102 Washington-st.

\$7,000 to \$10,000 to Loan

On all unencumbered property worth three times the amount, at 6% per cent.

W. C. REYNOLDS,

155 LaSalle-st.

## GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice, June 10, 1875.

This is to give notice that any and all persons are hereby notified and cautioned against manufacturing POCKET STOVES, POCKET COOK STOVES, or POCKET SPIRIT STOVES, made in violation to the laws of the State of Illinois, as all such infractions will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

AMERICAN POCKET STOVE CO.

C. M. ASHCROFT, Trustee.

## Home Mutual."

A meeting is called at 60 East Madison-st., Room 10, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, June 10, for the purpose of electing officers to whom a certificate is known as the HOME MUTUAL INS. CO. All interested

are invited to be present.

CAUTION.

Persons who have stored on Chest No. 7, 812, or No. 10, 812, in the C. M. Ashcroft's Auction Mart, will be advised to have their boxes or trunks secured, as they will be exposed to the risk of being broken into.

IRON PIPE.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,

Steam Warming Apparatus,

MANUFACTURED BY

CRANE BROS.

MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

## GROCERIES:

## CENTENNIAL

Centennial White Winter Wheat Flour,  
per bushel.....\$7.50  
Best Winter Wheat Flour, per bushel.....\$5.50  
Best Minnesota Patent, per bushel.....\$5.50  
Every barrel guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

## J. HICKSON,

## GROCER,

167 South Clark-st.,  
Between Madison and Monroe.

## COMPARE

THE FOLLOWING WITH THE PRICES YOU  
ARE PAYING FOR

## GROCERIES!

TEA.

Common, per lb., 40c, Standard, 50c  
Japan, per lb., 50, 60, Standard, 60c  
Ceylon, per lb., 50, 60, Standard, 60c  
English Breakfast, per lb., 50c

Coffee, per lb., 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c

Tea, 12c,





## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Postage Prepaid at this Office.	
Per Year. .... \$12.00	Per Month. .... \$1.00
Per Number. .... 3.00	Per copy. .... 14.00
Postage. .... 3.00	
Per Month. .... 3.00	

Postage Prepaid at each Town and Village.

Special Arrangements made with Booksellers.

To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances to be registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 50 cents per week.

HAROLD L. BROWN, COMPANY.

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MUCKEY'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Newell.

A. T. TAYLOR'S COMPANY.—"The Big Business."

Academy of Music.—Madison street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Tony Pastor's Company.

ADEPHLY'S THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Newell.

FARVELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Newell.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET BASE-BALL GROUNDS.—Championship game between the Hartford and Chicago Clubs.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, June 19, 1875.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Ex-Senator HARLAN has concluded to abandon journalism and return to politics. He has sold out his interest in the Washington *Chronicle*, and will go back to Iowa, with the intention, it is said, of entering the field as a candidate for the Senate.

It is now regarded as certain that Secretary BROWNSON will be disappointed in his expectation of a surplus of about \$5,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, July 1, and that there will be a deficiency of at least \$5,000,000, the amount of falling-off in customs receipts as compared with the estimates.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE who visited Nemaha County, Neb., has given us a vivid description of the ghastly ruin wrought in that county by the grasshoppers. His statements may be relied upon as embodying the simple and exact truth, without exaggeration or undue coloring, concerning a degree of devastation so absolute as to be almost inconceivable. Other reports of the extent of the ravages in Nebraska will be forwarded at short intervals by the same accurate and reliable observer.

We publish this morning a rare and readable letter from a member of the scientific party of Black Hills explorers, under the lead of Prof. JENNER, giving an account of the progress of the expedition, which, at the time of writing, had just reached the Hills. Our correspondent's next letter will contain reliable, and even semi-official, news of the results of the exploration, and will tell what the world wants to know,—the truth about the presence or absence of gold in paying quantities in the Black Hills region.

Postmaster-General JEWELL's visit to Chicago was yesterday rendered extremely pleasant to himself and notable to our citizens by the cordial and hearty reception he encountered everywhere. Calling upon the Board of Trade, he was in turn called upon for a speech, and he gave the bulls and bears a brief talk brimful of neat compliments, happy allusions, and interesting facts. Mr. JEWELL evidently likes Chicago, and has a lively appreciation of the second city in the Union in postal importance. In the evening he was handsomely entertained by a complimentary dinner at the Palmer House, the affair being a peculiarly pleasant one.

The National Board of Trade previous to its final adjournment yesterday wrestled with two important questions—that of reciprocal trade relations with Canada, and the transportation problem in general. The resolution submitted by the Chicago Board of Trade upon the subject of commercial reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States was adopted. It memorializes Congress for the appointment of a Commission to act with a corresponding body of Canadian merchants and business-men to agree upon the terms of the proposed treaty, and submit it for ratification to their respective Governments. The Convention was greatly divided upon the transportation question, and its action was not of much consequence.

Gen. FOX has been heard from on the subject of Indian starvation and the alleged frauds by Agents and contractors. He forwards reports from the commanding officers at the various Agencies, from which he concludes that the previous reports of suffering and dishonesty were not exaggerated, and that the excuse of bad roads, etc., is not in accordance with the facts. Gen. FOX's report, and his accompanying comments, are of a character which render it proper for the Interior Department to make a choice between the official statements of army officers and the explanations and defenses of dishonest Agents and contractors. There is a material disagreement, and it is desirable to know which side enjoys the confidence of Secretary DEAN.

It was a great day for hemp in Illinois yesterday. The people of Paris were treated to their first view of a hanging, and, it may be presumed, were gratified with the experience; as it involved the righteous punishment of a wretch named JOHN CASEY, who, with a razor, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, merely for the purpose of ridding himself of an inconvenient incumbered. At Edinburgh NATHAN BRUNACE answered with his life the demands of retributive justice. He, too, was a most fit subject for the law's extreme rigor, having assassinated JOSEPH BONNACE, a bridge-tender, who had just received his meager monthly wages, the possession of which was the only motive of the brutal murder. An account of each execution, accompanied by a history of the respective crimes, will be found in our columns this morning.

The Chicago produce markets were somewhat unsettled yesterday by the European failure. Meat pork was quiet and sold 10c per lb., closing at \$18.50 for July, and \$18.75 for August. Lard was moderately active and declined 50c per lb., closing at \$18.50 each, and \$18.50 for August. Meats were dull and ended at 75c

for shoulders, 10d per lb. for short ribs, and 11c for short clears. Higwhines were in fair demand and steady at \$1.16 per gallon. Lake freights were less active and unchanged at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was less active and lower, closing at 9c per bushel, and 9½c for July. Corn was rather quiet and 9½c lower, closing at 9½c per bushel, and 9½c for July. Rye was dull at 9½c each, and 9½c for July. Oats were dull and 9½c lower, closing at 8½c per bushel, and 8½c for July. Barley was quiet and strong, closing at \$1.40 bid for cash, and \$1.07@10 for September. Hogs were a shade firmer at \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep were in moderate request.

## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

The counsel for the people have filed their replications in the *quo warranto* proceedings relative to the charter election, and the suit seems to be in a fair way to be tried and got before the Supreme Court of the State at the September term. This is important as affecting the question whether or not there shall be an election for city offices this fall. In order to do this, however, it is necessary that the Citizens' Association and all men who sympathize with them in their efforts to sustain the purity of the ballot box should promptly furnish all the means necessary to this end. It is natural for men to permit their ardor to cool after the early excitement of a fight is over; but the citizens who are contesting this charter election must not allow their suits to go by default. If they do, the City of Chicago and the principle of popular sovereignty will have received a blow that will render future elections in Chicago a mere pretense and farce. It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute both in money and influence, if necessary, to the vigorous prosecution of these suits.

## THE OHIO INFLATIONISTS.

If we are to assume that platforms have any significance, or that parties in whose names they are adopted and proclaimed are in the least concerned as to what is put in or left out, or that there are persons who are governed in their votes by what is said in a platform, then we may assume that the people of Ohio have reason to feel humiliated that three or four hundred citizens of that State, of the average standard of intelligence, should, under any pretense, vote for an expression of the opinions set forth in some of the resolutions of the Democratic Convention on Thursday. If the Convention adopted the resolutions about the currency under the assumption that such resolutions would affect votes, it ought to be represented as an insult to the intelligence and honesty of the people of the State.

The Democratic party in Ohio is divided on this question of further inflating and debasing the currency. We published a few days ago the resolutions of that party in Cleveland, which were in full harmony with those of the Republican party and with the judgment of all parties in the Eastern and many of the Western States. But, in the recent Convention on Thursday, it was voted to rescind the resolutions on inflation and deflation of the party, and to substitute a resolution on inflation and debasing the currency.

That the contraction of the currency heretofore adopted by the Republicans is a contraction imposed by it with a view to the future consumption of specie, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin.

These assertions are hardly warranted by the facts. When the greenbacks were first made legal tender it was stipulated that they might be funded in 5-30 6 per cent bonds.

Subsequently Congress increased the amount, and in lieu of the privilege of funding the notes into bonds the faith of the Government was pledged that the amount issued at any one time should never exceed \$400,000,000.

Subsequently, Secretary McCULLOCH undertook to fund the outstanding greenbacks, and had thus reduced them to \$350,000,000, when Congress forbade any further reduction. This took place in 1867, and it is this the "contra-traction heretofore made by the Republicans."

It took a very long time for the consequences to develop. The contraction of the currency resulting from the legislation of the last Congress has really been brought about by the failure of free banking to fill the promises made by its Democratic advocates.

They insisted that the West and South had not banks enough, and that, if the West and South were only permitted to start National Banks, currency would become plenty and cheap. Congress therefore provided that for every dollar of currency granted to new banks, only 80 cents of greenbacks should be retired. Under this, about \$2,000,000 of greenbacks have been retired, and the whole currency would actually have been inflated had not the banks surrendered their circulation.

The result of free banking, therefore, has been a slight reduction of bank-note circulation. But, before this action of Congress, \$26,000,000 of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCULLOCH in 1867 had been restored to circulation, after having been unused over six years.

So the total contraction of currency since the close of the War has been \$18,000,000, which has been offset by the increase of bank-note circulation since 1867 to the amount of \$48,000,000. Including the fractional currency, which is legal tender, the amount of national currency now outstanding is far in excess of the \$40,000,000 named in the contract with the public creditors. The only reduction in 1867, and against this is the \$48,000,000 increase of bank-note currency, showing an actual inflation of over \$30,000,000.

The "disaster to the business of the country which threatens general bankruptcy and ruin" occurred in 1873, before the act of the last Congress looking to specific resumption. That disaster was not due to a want or scarcity of currency; it was the natural result of the inordinate expansion of credit. Money, such as it was, was too plentiful for the wants of legitimate trade. It begat speculation; credit was expanded to the utmost tension; capital was sunk in wild schemes that produced nothing, and, finally, the wide-spread credit broke, and suddenly.

The capital invested in wild-cat speculation was lost, careering down with it everything that was fictitious and unsubstantial. The iron business is one that requires a heavy capital to tide over bad times, and await the average profits of several years. The companies that failed were crippled by the withdrawal of the rich partners, were forced to become heavy borrowers, were met by the long strikes and difficulties that had to succumb, carrying their broken down with them, and the crash produced a shock of public confidence. But the effects of these first failures would have been confined to a limited circle if they had been made an examination of our own architecture should have been made.

The new Government building is a structure in which the city is deeply interested. Every person who has dealings with the Post-Office, the Custom-House, and the Courthouse, and who is suffering from the inconvenience of the present restricted and temporary quarters occupied by the Government, feels a personal interest in having this question settled. It involves \$1,000,000 and two years of time and business is suffering from this aggravating delay. It would not be at all inappropriate, therefore, for the Mayor to appoint five or six of our oldest and most experienced architects,—men like BROWNSON, BURKIN, BAUMER, GOURDNER, and

vestment in safe and legitimate production. Never was currency so abundant, and not since the War has interest been so low. But money can only be borrowed for legitimate and substantial operations. The crushing out of every fictitious, dishonest, speculative scheme for spending other people's money unproductively, and an abundance of capital and money seeking investment at low rates of interest in any form of legitimate and substantial, and productive industry, can hardly be said to portend either bankruptcy or ruin. On the contrary, there is no longer a waste. The building of railroads in the wilderness has been arrested; popular extravagance in expenditures has been checked. Men are compelled to live within their actual incomes, and not upon fortunes in *futuro*. Retrenchment, public and private, has taken the place of waste, and the business of the nation is adapting itself to the substantial basis so long unknown. The country has had so long a season of riotous dissipation in speculation that the recovery is slow; but the strength is returning, and the first and most natural thing to do is to resume specie values permanently.

The second resolution declares that the policy of abolishing legal tenders and leaving the issue of currency to the National Banks "will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly"; and the Democracy ask that the bank currency be abolished, and that the bank tenders issued in its place. So long as any man or number of men, who can raise by any means a sufficient amount of capital, may start a bank anywhere, we fail to see that there is or can be any "monopoly" in the business. The banks themselves do not constitute a privilege of issuing notes a profitable business, nor any particular hardship to be decried of it. There must be a return to specie payments at some time, and to retire the bank-note currency now will relieve the banks of the responsibilities and obligations of resuming and roll the responsibility on the General Government.

The platform concludes, of course, with a demand that the national currency shall be increased so as to replace the bank currency, and to such further extent as to meet the demands of trade. It is unnecessary to comment on this proposition to more than double the amount of a currency that is now depreciated 15 per cent. This Democratic currency lacks even the KELLEY promise of redemption in a low interest-bearing bond. It lacks everything looking like an honest restoration of the public credit. There are many thousands of millions of property existing in the form of deposits in savings banks, in commercial banks, in notes, and other forms of credit. These represent the accumulated surplus of years of labor and self-denial. This Democratic scheme to debase the legal tender and to destroy its purchasing value is in fact a proposition to increase the value of the party's good, and to injure the people of the country. This Democratic scheme to debase the legal tender and to destroy its purchasing value is in fact a proposition to increase the value of the party's good, and to injure the people of the country.

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The platform

He was wounded on crutches ever since his election to the Convention met at Bunker Hill two years ago. The end of the meeting of the Convention, and that his name was a constant topic of discussion, which scouted him from the public by casting light on Memphis. The use to enter upon him, the "Appeal public schools."

undone the damage from Mallett before the United States Senator Sherman Home, will arrive at the Arctic ex-patriot's master

ails of the scandalous extraordinary prestige of the Mass., yesterday. E. Hoar, and met with important officials, the late John S.

W. L. T. Hardy, of the. The investigation

File de Madame George's, fat, fat, only, and 40.

ready for "Prayer's" the Customs of the "Times." Go it,

on, cursor, wore a

forbore himself and therefore wears

Western Passenger and Great West

from a wedding

commemorating person

J. W. G. Gray, to my

ALREADY AXED.

or of the Whipple

is in this city on his

stands to spend the

now 30 years of age.

Marshalls have been

les, and two Posse-

general, aged 50, and

aged 55. The titles

effect that Mr. Mur-

Hall Carpenter, had

been, and are, Alexander C. Bokin

to the fact that a

little bandit-archi-

upon to celebrate the

clashing.

for organizing the

state," said a leading

A. Western man re-

raph, "Will ship to

one orator; involve

the other day, a tea-

—"all-in-all"—the

eldest 82 years

step-father, and each

there was not a child

spanned by Gen. Bab-

and a friend, visited

As Camden, N. J., the

the Centennial Commis-

inspected the centennial

They returned to Long

Walt Whitman calls

a poem one-third of

the "script

the "Leaves." Quot-

ing Walt's story, we

have broken in spirit

of his genius!

recently the Hon. W.

rather indisposed, and

is rarely. When he

and pinned to his dress,

on which his host had

been so soundly that I

you to say that I had

regret. Should you Jesus?" This apparent-

staggered Mr. Phelps,

that the servant man

was all powerful to

Commune, he conceived

of Pichon, whom he de-

died with this view he said

the right. The

the Clerc's motor,

Lieutenant. A few days

again: "You are not

you?" Again, pro-

before long, by this sys-

tem called Colonel. In

the Vice Vendoms to

aid, overcome with sur-

prised himself

that you are a brave

and let all be forgot-

ten.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—Gen. James

W. H. McCloud, Sr.

Charles D. C. L. S.

John D. L. S.

## STATE OF TRADE.

The Situation in the Loan Market One of Growing Ease.

Business at the Banks Increased by Cash Transactions on Change.

The Produce Markets Unsettled by the European Failures.

A General Downtrend in Prices, but Little Weakness.

Latest Foreign and Domestic Market Reports by Telegraph—Marine News.

## FINANCIAL.

The continuance of the shipments of grain and provisions leads to a growing ease in the loan market, proportional to the amount of funds set free from carrying these articles. The clearing house is now a little more active, and the market is in a better condition of the finances; but as we have before explained, this is due to the transactions in cash grain on Chicago.

The larger part of the mercantile business that the banks have to do consists of renewals, which are easily arranged. The banks are glad to have this means of applying their resources, when they are assured of the strength of borrowers, and it is conceded on all sides that commercial credits are never in a sound condition.

The tendency of the mercantile resources in other directions is not considerable enough to be mentioned. Notes of discount at the banks are still kept on regular customers, while to good outside borrowers, particularly those who wish to borrow on call or on sixty or ninety days, very material concessions are made.

On the streets there is no special activity to note. Rates are 6 to 6½ per cent.

New York exchange yields to the buying made by produce shippers. Sales were made at 400 per centum between banks for \$1,000.

Commerce is going to the Lake Superior district and to the western country, but the aggregate movement is not large.

The clearings were \$5,700,000.

## THE ENGLISH FAILURES.

There is no panic in London, and nothing that will cause one. The rate of interest at the Bank of England is the highest that it has ever been in London street, and it has made no sign.

Under the peculiar system of banking, which throws the reserves of all its banks into the outer banking and commercial community in time of trouble, the latter institution is the reliance of the outer banking and commercial community in time of trouble.

The smaller banks are the joint stock companies themselves by withdrawing from their deposits, and the movements who have bills to meet come to it for money when it has no place elsewhere. It is, on this account, the point of chief interest when the loan market is a little more active, because the smaller banks have not enough strength to bear the rate of discount a safe indication of the condition of things. That policy, when a panic is impending, to advance freely, but at rising rates, to all applicants with good securities.

Large loans at high rates of interest are to be expected, and the market is to be expected when the money is loaned and when it is loaned.

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## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, Ordian, 26 Madison street (Tannoux Building), was at 8 a.m., 61 degrees; 10 a.m., 62; 12 m., 62; 2 p.m., 61; 5 p.m., 59; 8 p.m., 58.

Two hundred and ten United States soldiers arrived here yesterday morning from Newport, Ky. They left in the afternoon for Fort Smith, Minn., by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

The creditors of the bankrupt firm of Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco, met yesterday morning at the Tremont House. The firm of J. L. Case & Co., Racine, are among the heaviest losers.

In the Board of Trade telegraph, used exclusively for Board of Trade business between Chicago and Milwaukee, messages are daily sent simultaneously in opposite directions over a single wire. The resulting clarity is something wonderful.

A 20-year-old son of John B. Swanson, of No. 785 Madison street, accidentally fell out of a second-story window at 8 o'clock last night, and received injuries about the head which will cause his death. Dr. Williams attended him.

The bus-drivers are anxious to get even with the hackmen because they earned them at least half by 10 to 2, Wednesday afternoon. Another game is to be played, in which "The Fair," "Giant," "Cannon," "Mabel," "Costello," and other experts will participate.

The *Daily Courier*, having come out as an Opposition organ, will get another man to do his heavy political writing. Mr. H. E. Hobart, who has been the editor, having resigned that position, will be called in to fill the paper as managing editor. Nobody seems to know who is to be the political man of the concern.

The North Side Germans are making an effort to raise money to give a series of summer concerts in the hall of the Germania Club. The program is to have about twelve. Each one will cost \$10, so that from \$100 to \$1,000 will have to be collected to cover the necessary expenses. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung has set the thing in motion by sending a telegram.

A correspondent writes on which day shall be celebrated—the 3d or the 5th. The presumption is that those who are paid on Saturday will celebrate on the 3d, and those who are employed in relation to the demands of the Chicago Temperance Alliance and do not pay until Monday, will have to postpone their celebration until that day. Those who are affected will be the salaried men, the waiters, the waiters, and the waiters not on the 3d. The 5th was the wrong day, and the 3d is the right day.

The case of Tickerow vs. Baxter, et al., just decided in the Supreme Court, has excited considerable interest. The cause was one growing out of the Lyon wheat corner of 1872, in which Tickerow claimed some \$70,000 from Baxter. The master was first tried in the Board of Trade, and that body decided that the claim was well founded. The master was then referred to him. The latter took an appeal to Judge Booth, and he decided that the suit was wrong. The verdict of both courts seems to agree with him in this particular.

The case of the man in Jewish circles was also decided. Miss Solomon Cohn, to Mr. Solomon Cohn. The bride is a niece of Charles Koenigsfeld, of the firm of Koenigsfeld & Koenigsfeld. The ceremony took place Tuesday, June 11, at the residence of Mr. Koenigsfeld, 202 East Thirty-third street.

Rabbi Boruchoff is in usual impressive manner. During the ceremony a cablegram was received from the rabbi in Germany conveying hearty congratulations. About fifty couples were present, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. Berman, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Boruchoff, Mr. and Mrs. George Braham, Mr. and Mrs. N. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Feuerthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Feuerthal, and others. After doing justice to the ample viands, and enjoying themselves otherwise, the company dispersed at a late hour.

An ingenious scheme has been devised among the men of the business world, who who ride on the hansom cars and omnibus among the passengers by monopolizing all the step-rooms. He has devised a plan for discouraging the practice of sitting in the cars. It is to be a law that an ordinance on the subject, and describes it as a long step with only one support, and that in the center. This step is held in place by a bar. The intent is to have the drivers put in connection with the passengers whenever he observes a free passenger; the step then gives way, and splits the urban from the country, and the drivers are compelled to either stand or sit. The drivers are to be compelled to sit, and the passengers are to be compelled to stand.

It is to be a law that the spirit of the law is to be carried out, and that nothing but good feeling has been manifested on both sides throughout all the negotiations.

The result of the union to the University will be to add a much-needed department to the institution, and to place it in the front rank of like institutions in the number of its students and the facilities for their training. Henceforth a young man may be able to either study or work for either of the learned professions, or complete his course of study without changing his location, or giving up his profession. The result of this will be to strengthen both institutions.

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